

Building Onshore Wind: 70by30 Implementation Plan

Presentation followed by Panel Session and Q&A



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Join at
slido.com
#IWEA



Friday 27th of November
3-5pm

IWEA

Irish Wind Energy Association

Green
Tech

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70by30 Implementation Plan
Building Onshore Wind
David Connolly, CEO, IWEA

Slido Poll



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What is the greatest challenge towards delivering 8.2 GW of onshore wind by 2030?

0 0 0

Planning Decision Timelines

☐ 0%

Grid Offer Process

☐ 0%

Transmission Development

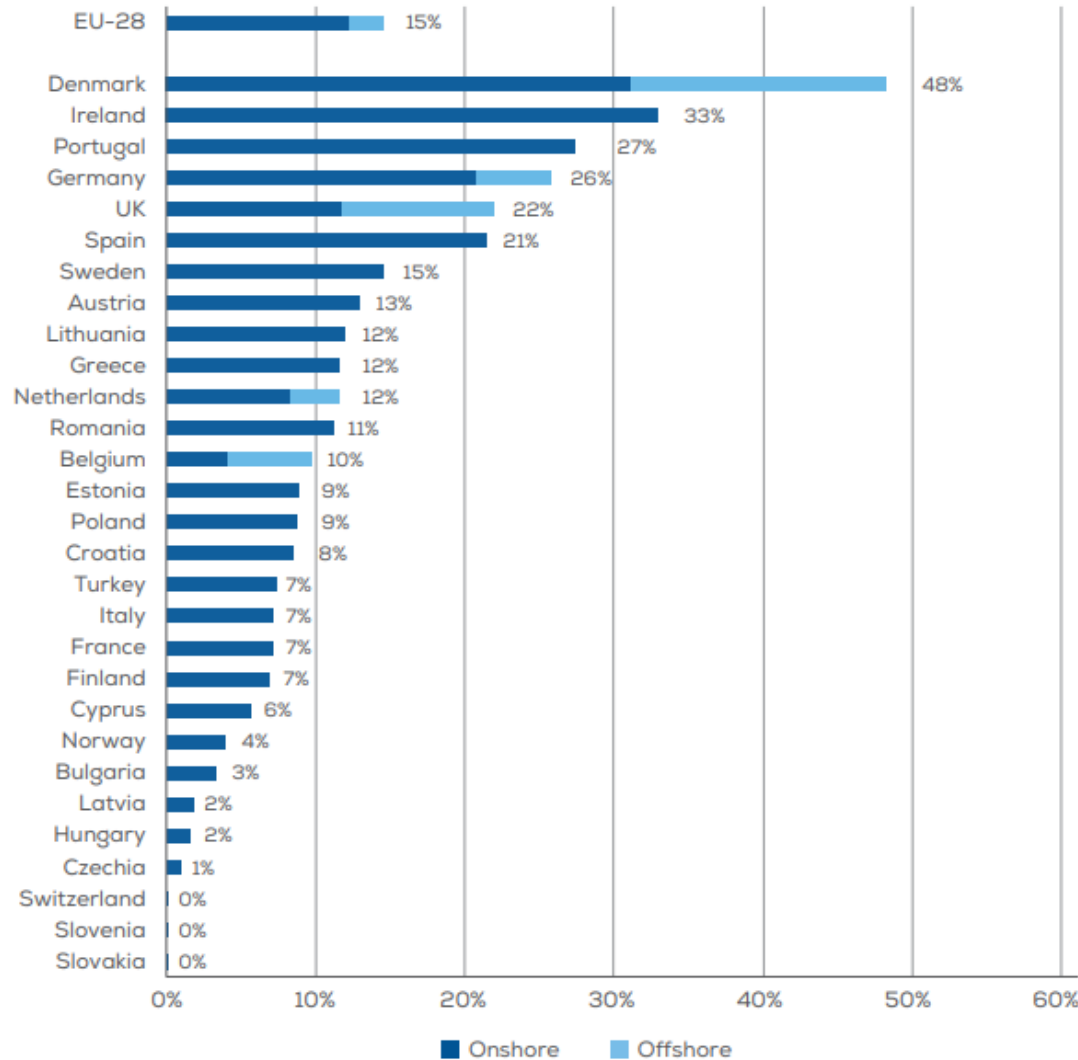
☐ 0%

Annual Route to Market

☐ 0%

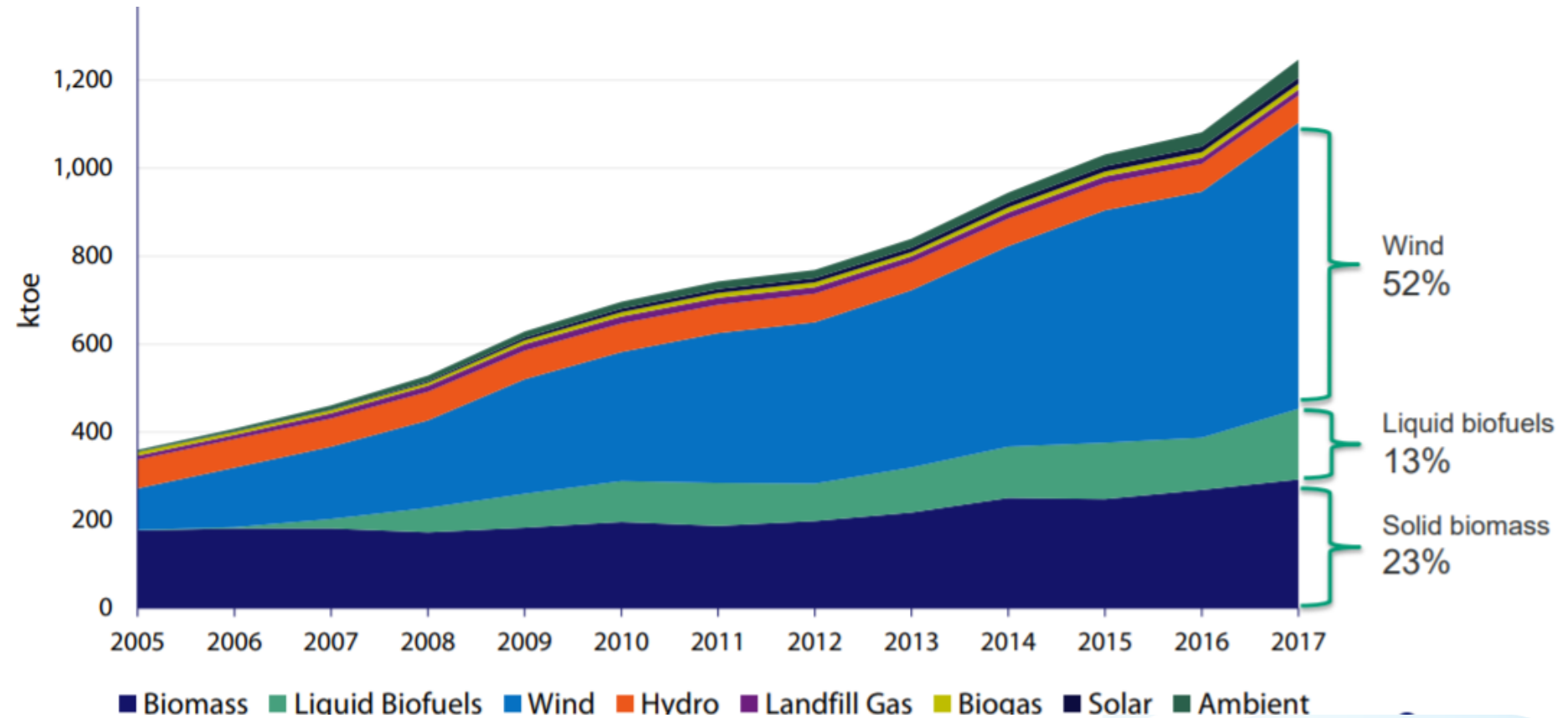
Ireland is #1 for Onshore Wind

Percentage of the electricity demand covered by wind in 2019¹¹



**Wind
Energy
Delivered.**

Wind is Saving More CO₂ than All Other Renewables Combined!



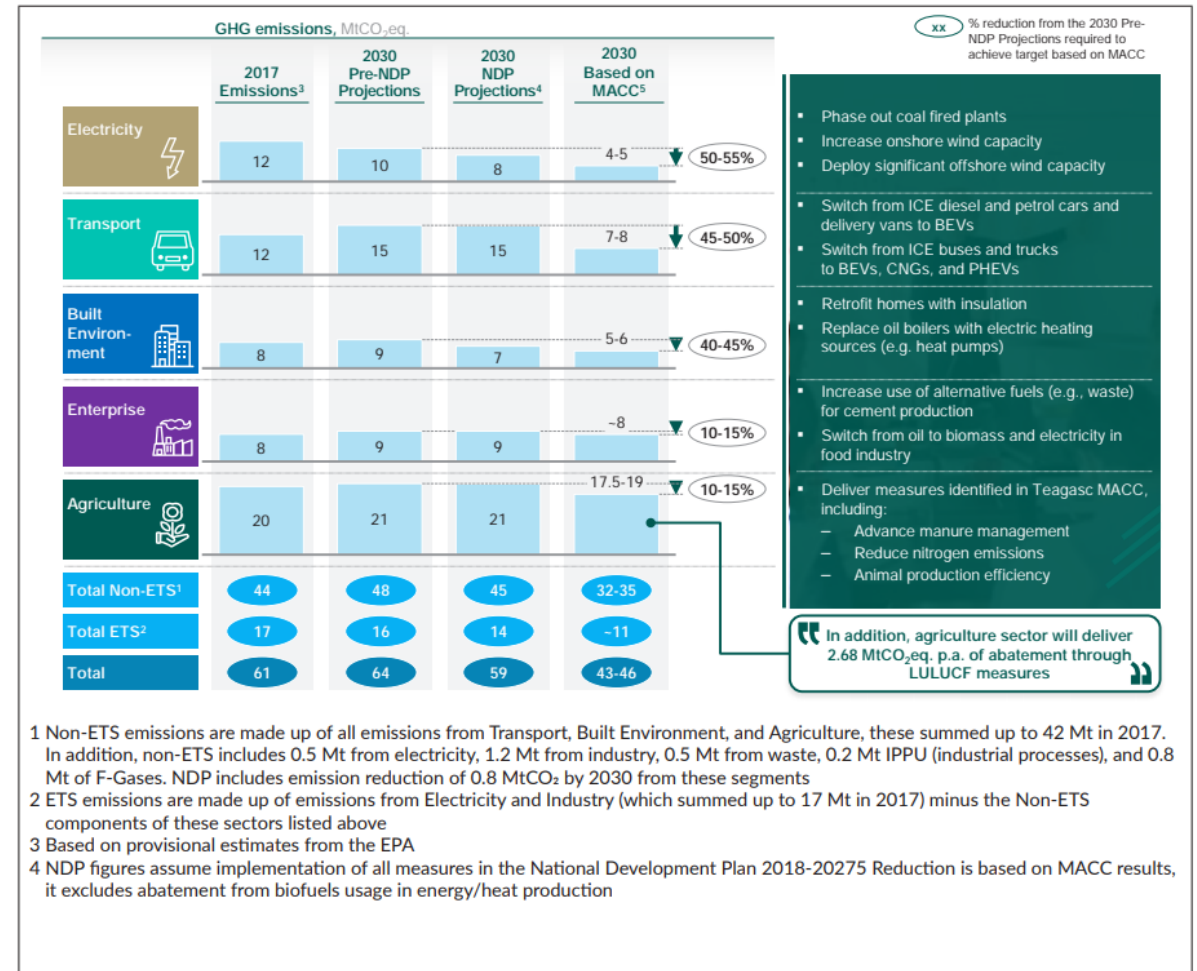
70by30 Energy will Save the Most Carbon in the Climate Action Plan

- Climate Action Plan aiming to save ~16 Mt by 2030
- 70by30 will save ~8 Mt of carbon by 2030

i.e. 50% of all

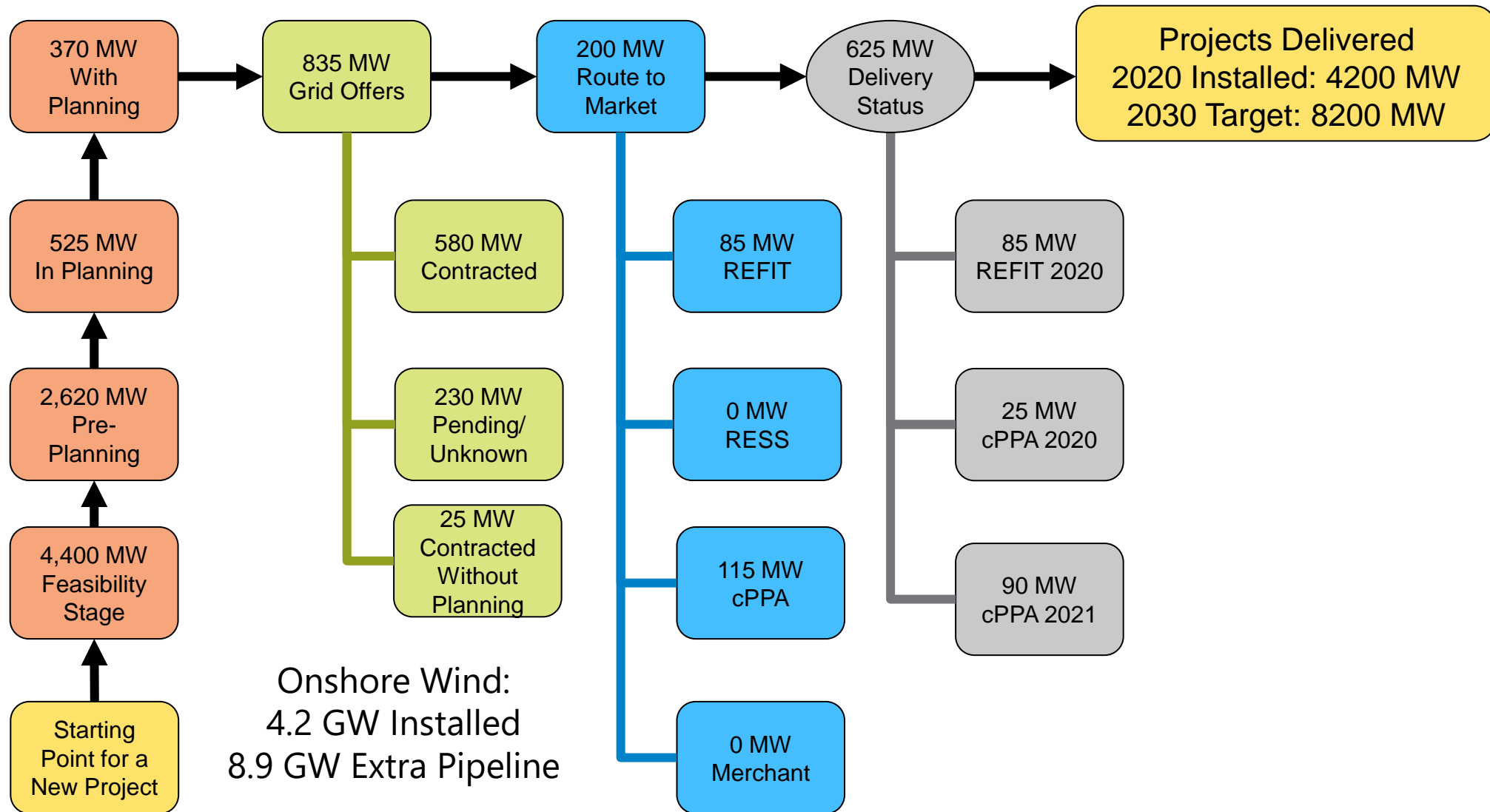
- **INDUSTRY IS DEVELOPING ENOUGH PROJECTS TO MEET 2030 TARGETS**

Figure 4.3 Indicative Sectoral Targets for Ireland to 2030¹⁴



June 2020 Installed Capacity: 4200 MW

In Development



Target for 2030: 8200 MW

70by30 Implementation Plan

(Four Reports)

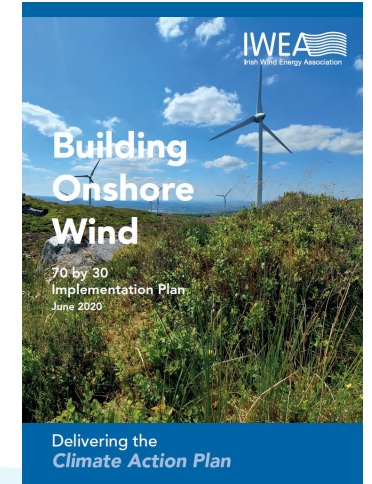
- Saving Money

- [Press Release](#)
- [Report](#)
- [Webinar](#)



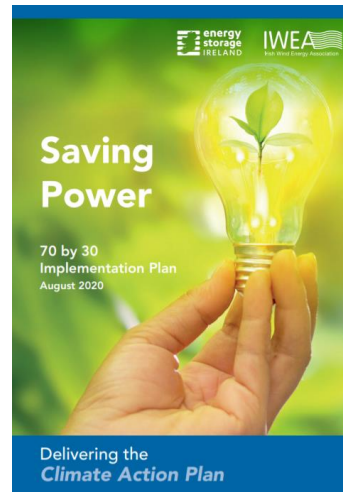
- Building Onshore Wind

- [Press Release](#)
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- Saving Power

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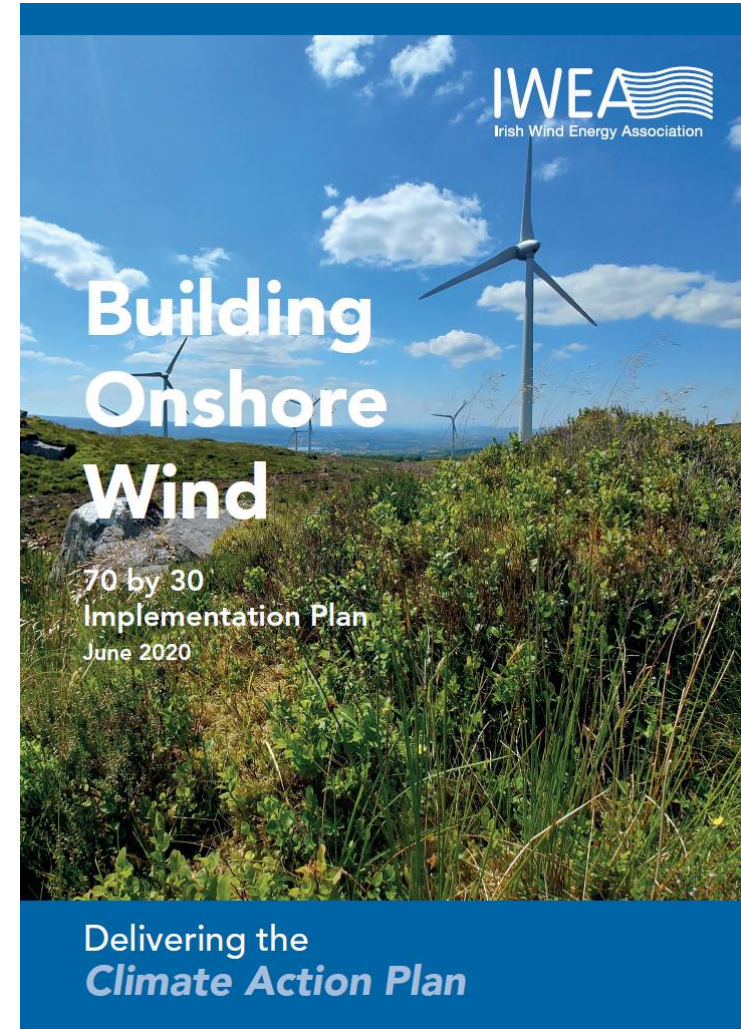


- Building Offshore Wind

- Modelling Underway
- Launching Nov/Dec 2020
- [Harnessing Our Potential](#)



Building Onshore Wind



70by30: How Fast Deliver the Projects that Exist?

Answer: Not enough without some help!

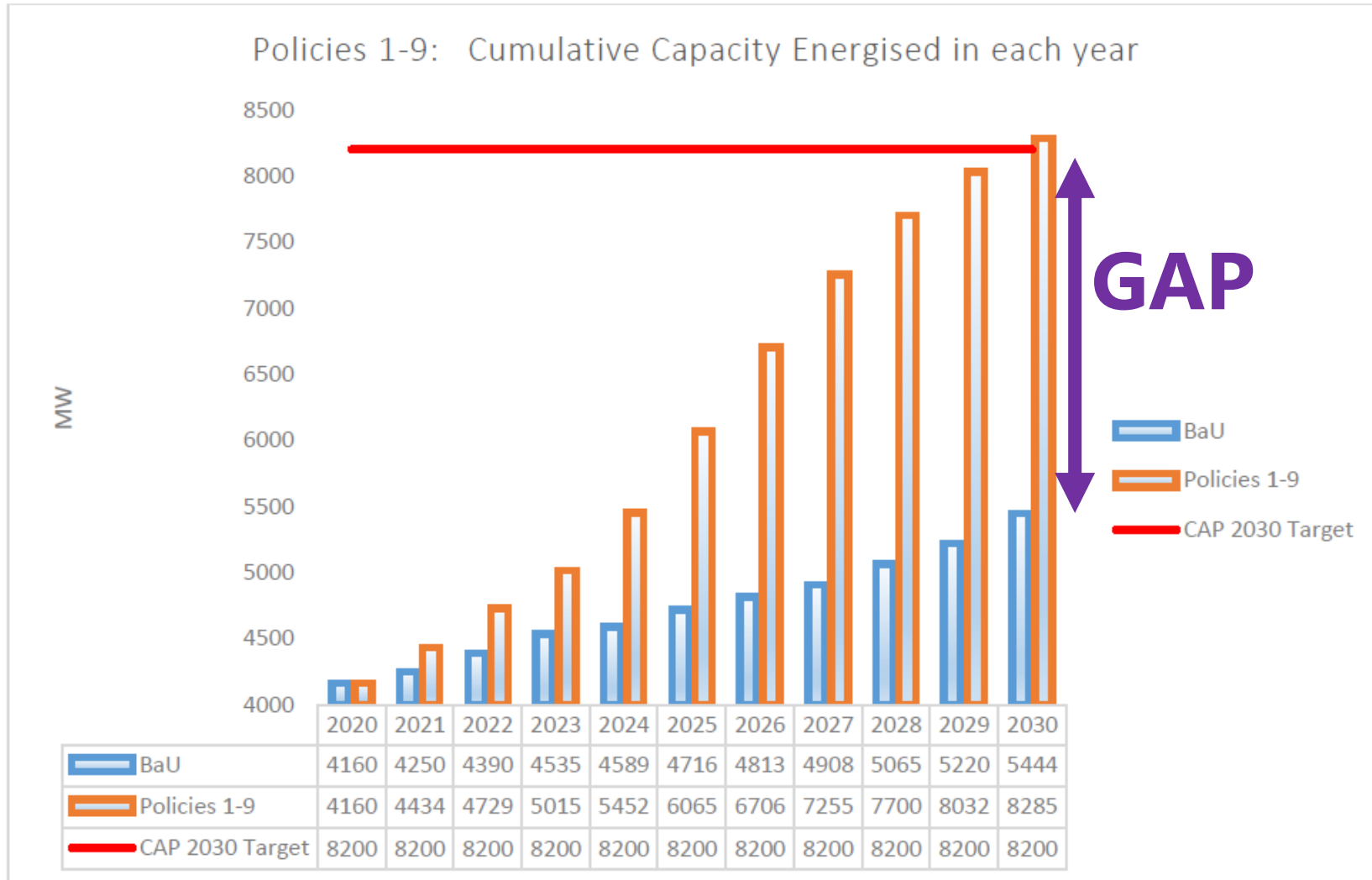
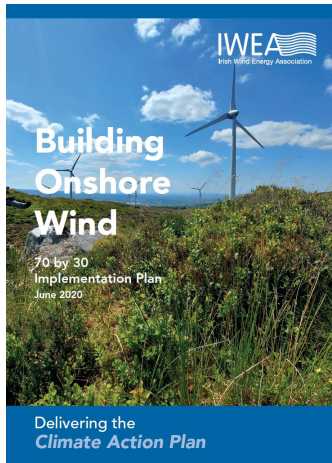


Figure 5: “Climate Action Plan” scenario with all Policy Improvements (PIs) implemented.

Building Onshore Wind:

Improvements 1-4 Required to Deliver 8.2 GW in Climate Action Plan

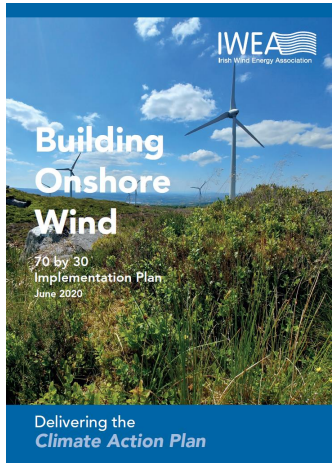
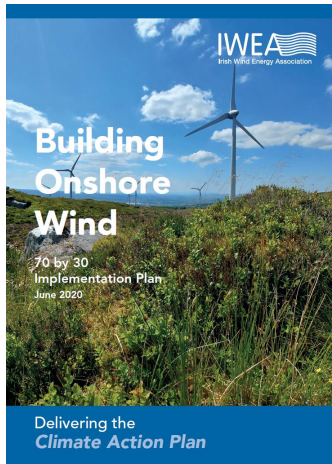


Table 1: Summary of Policy Improvements (PIs) required to deliver 8.2 GW of onshore wind by 2030.

Policy Improvement (PI)	Description	Aim	Lead	Supporting Role	Next Step	Target Date	Impact of Delay in 2030
1. Pre-Planning Success	Higher Pre-Planning Success via enhanced Community Engagement & Regional Planning (REPDF).	Halve the pre-planning attrition rate from 33% in BaU to 15%.	DHPLG	Regional assemblies, DCCAE	Appoint consultants to prepare the Regional Renewable Energy Strategies on behalf of the three Regional assemblies, and the associated Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Habitats Directive Assessments (HDA). DHPLG to brief and instruct Regional assemblies on urgency of proceeding with Regional Renewable Energy Strategies, and outline proposed approach for preparation, funding, etc.	2021, 2022	-593MW -3.9% RES-E +794kt CO2
2. SID Success	Higher SID Success via improved planning applications and more extensive ABP-industry engagement.	Double the current SID success rate from 38% in BaU to 75%.	DHPLG	ABP	DHPLG legislates for the suggested new SID pre-application stage in a revision to the Planning and Development Act. To begin, DHPLG seeks formal or informal input from An Bord Pleanála and industry stakeholders on need for change to SID process.	2021	-916MW -6% RES-E +1227kt CO2
3. ABP Decision Timelines	ABP Decision Timelines via mandatory decision timelines similar to SHD.	Improve ABP decision timelines by reducing them to 18 weeks for all decisions. Current decision timelines in ABP are 66 weeks for Local Authority Appeal, 89 weeks for JR referrals and 32 weeks for SID decisions.	DHPLG	ABP, OPR	DHPLG legislates for the suggested new ABP decision timeframes in a revision to the Planning and Development Act for SID decisions, JR referrals and appeals. To begin, DHPLG should seek formal or informal input from An Bord Pleanála and/or industry stakeholders on how to change the SID decisions, JR referrals and appeals processes/timelines.	2021	-95MW -0.6% RES-E +127kt CO2
4. Grid Offers	SOs offer sufficient grid offers to meet targets & have sufficient competition via grid offer regulations e.g. Prioritise Large Projects in ECP or implement Grid Following Funding (GFF).	SOs move from 'order of planning grant' for grid offers to processing minimum of 50 offers per year, prioritising first 25 for largest, or move to Grid Following Funding model.	CRU	EirGrid, ESBN	CRU to design and decide on the enduring connection policy framework, including the treatment of firm/non-firm access, and on the allowed PR5 spend for the SOs. EirGrid and ESBN will process the connection offers as per the ECP framework.	2020	-1969MW -13% RES-E +2638kt CO2

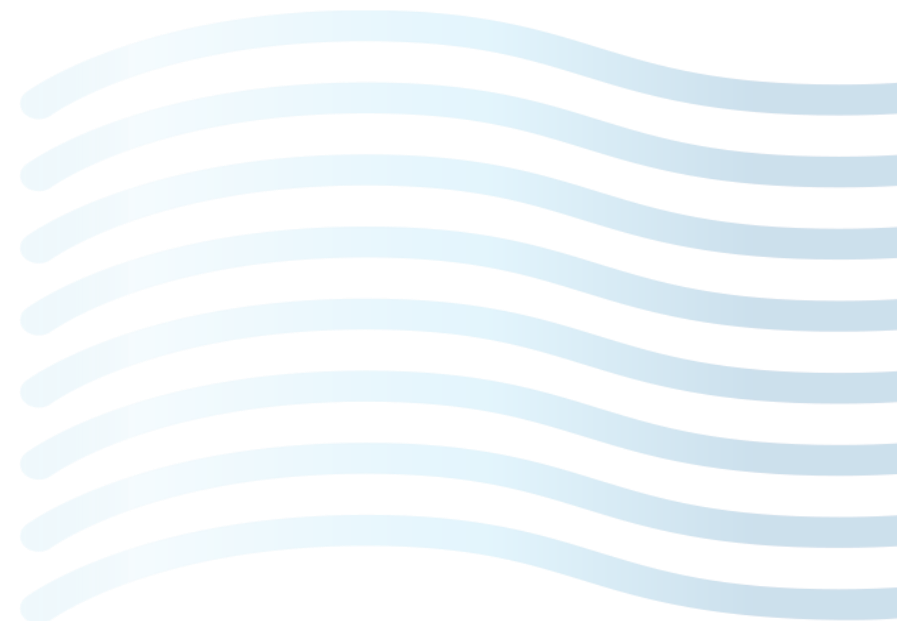
Building Onshore Wind:

Improvements 4-9 Required to Deliver 8.2 GW in Climate Action Plan



5. Transmission Grid Capacity	Parallel Transmission Development via PR5 and resourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase from 27% to 70% proportion of projects which face no transmission system delay - Reduce from 48% to 20% proportion of projects which face a 2-year delay - Reduce from 24% to 10% proportion of projects which face a 4-year delay or longer 	EirGrid, ESBN	CRU, ABP	EirGrid to design and consent the appropriate network reinforcement and ESBN to carry out necessary construction and energisation works. CRU to determine the allowed spend on network reinforcement projects.	2020	-1750MW -11.5% RES-E +2344kt CO2
6. Grid Consenting	a) Parallel Grid Consenting via PR5; b) resourcing and early engagement with SOs on connection methods via a new Project Development Support and Tracking office.	Increase parallel grid consenting from 30% of projects to 80% and obtain early engagement with SOs.	a)DHPLG, DTTAS, CRU; b)EirGrid, ESBN	a)EirGrid, ESBN; b)CRU	a) DHPLG to update the Planning and Development Regulations. DTTAS to make necessary amendments to the Roads Act; b) SOs to create a new Project Development Support and Tracking Office.	2020	-77MW -0.5% RES-E +103kt CO2
7. Grid Offer Longstop Dates	ECP Long-Stop enables entry to three RESS auctions via grid offer regulations or RESS entry requirements or a Grid Following Funding (GFF) model.	Grid offers allow projects to enter three annual RESS auctions rather than one.	CRU	DCCAE	CRU to design and decide on ECP framework.	2020	-832MW -5.5% RES-E +1114kt CO2
8. Grid Delivery	Strict Grid Delivery Timelines via PR5 and penalties for late delivery.	Reduce finance and build period from 2.5 years to 1.5 years.	ESBN, EirGrid	CRU	ESBN and EirGrid, as parties to the Infrastructure Agreement, to develop connection design specifications and grid delivery programmes.	2020	-253MW -1.7% RES-E +338kt CO2
9. Route to Market via RESS/CPPAs	Annual route to market for 66% of projects via a) RESS or b) Corporate PPAs (CPPAs)	BaU case assumed 66% of projects found route to market each year. Impact quantified by removing this and assuming onshore wind is excluded beyond RESS-1 and CPPA market is limited to 100 MW per year.	DCCAE, SEAI, DoF, DPER	DHPLG, CRU, EirGrid, ESBN, Large Energy Users, IDA, ESRI	RESS: First auction to be completed in July 2020 with annual auctions for onshore wind to follow thereafter. Update RESS timeline and volumes to reflect this. CPPAs: New policy to pass some of the savings due to CPPAs to corporates who sign CPPAs. Both: Task force to be set up with a focus on reducing the cost of renewable electricity in Ireland.	2020	-2817MW -18.5% RES-E +3774kt CO2

1. Pre- Planning Success



Land Allocated Today Has Major Mismatches Along County Borders

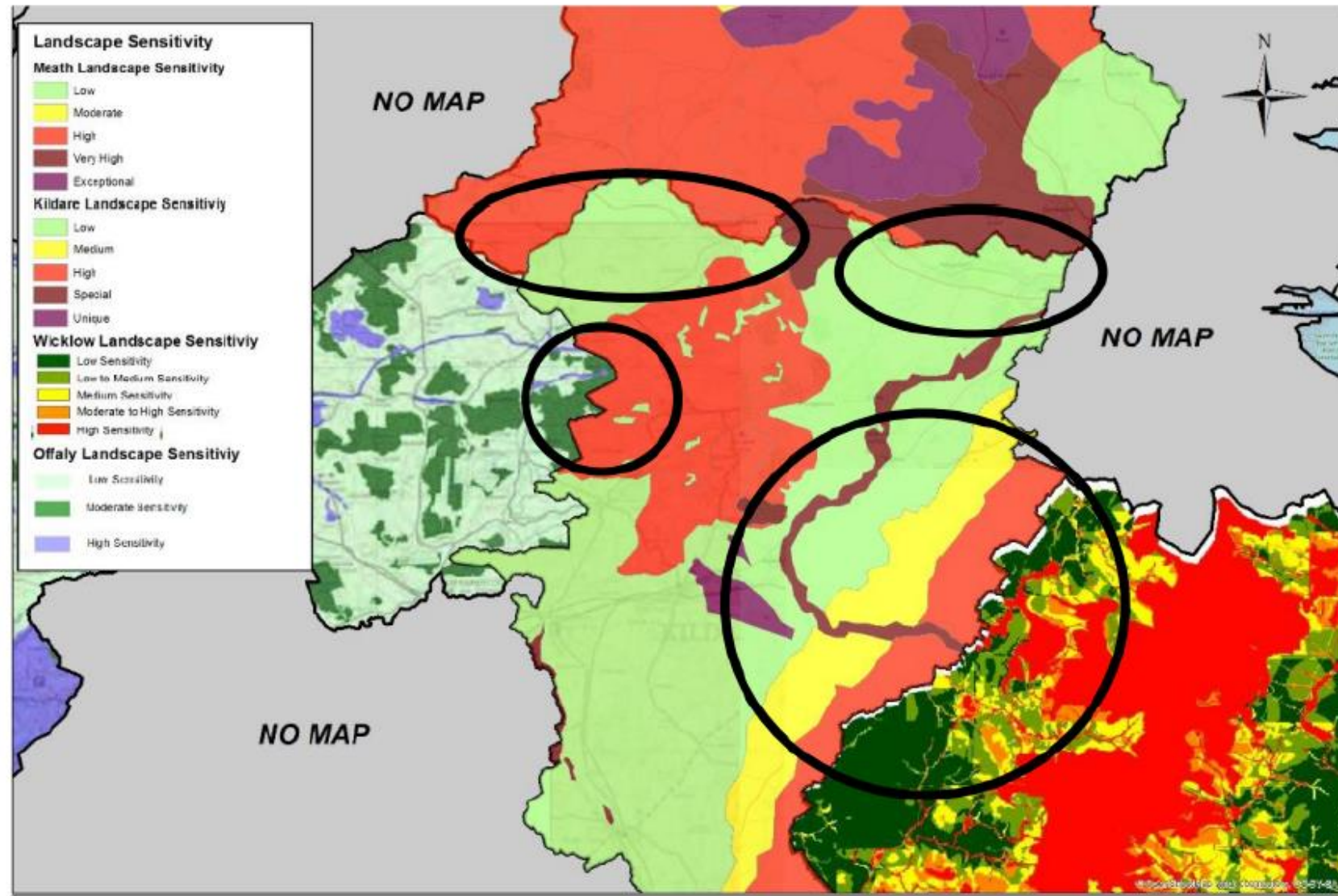


Figure 17: Landscape classification for wind energy across Meath, Kildare, Wicklow and Offaly which outlines the misalignment at county boundaries for wind energy at present, which a regional approach would overcome.¹³

National -> Regional Approach



IWEA's Community Engagement Strategy

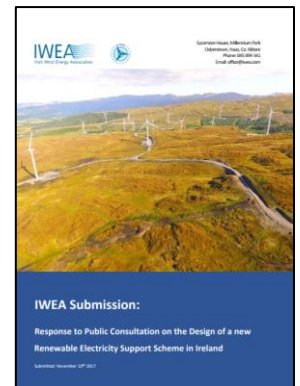


ENGAGEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Specific Engagement Commitments at Each Stage of Development:
 - Pre-Planning
 - Pre-Construction/Construction
 - Post Construction/Operation
 - Existing Projects
- Early, open and transparent engagement is key to social acceptance

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

- Community Benefit:
 - Funds of €2/MWh
 - Equates to >€250,000/turbine
- Supportive of Community Ownership as long as as:
 - Investment terms are standardised
 - Investment terms should not disadvantage one project over another (as a result of varying levels of uptake)
 - The legal structure must be precise to avoid complicating project financing



ABP:

2. Improved SID

Process &

3. Planning Decision

Timelines

- More efficient classification as SID
- More meaningful engagement earlier for SID, similar to SHD
- Faster decisions

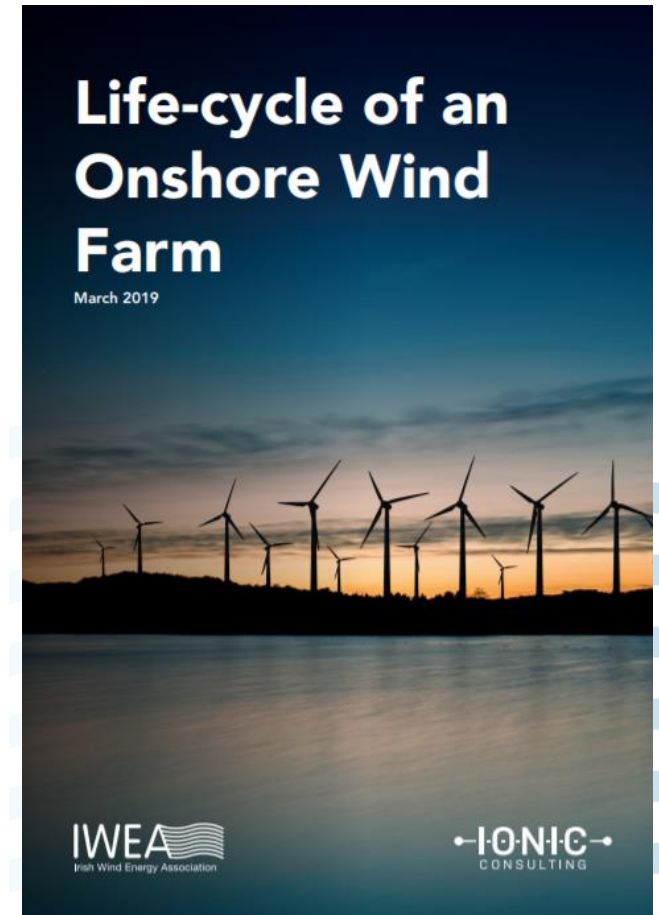
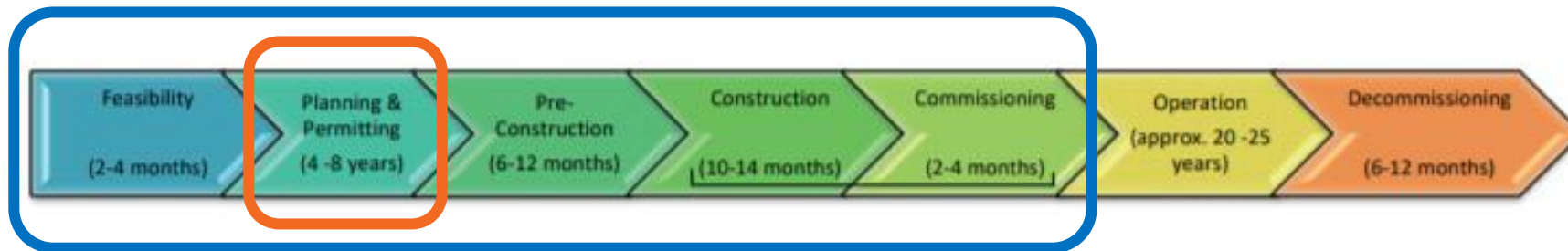
Wind Farm Development to Date taking 6-11 Years

A Faster Planning Process Would Make a Huge Difference (4-8 years)

1.2 Wind Farm life-cycle stages

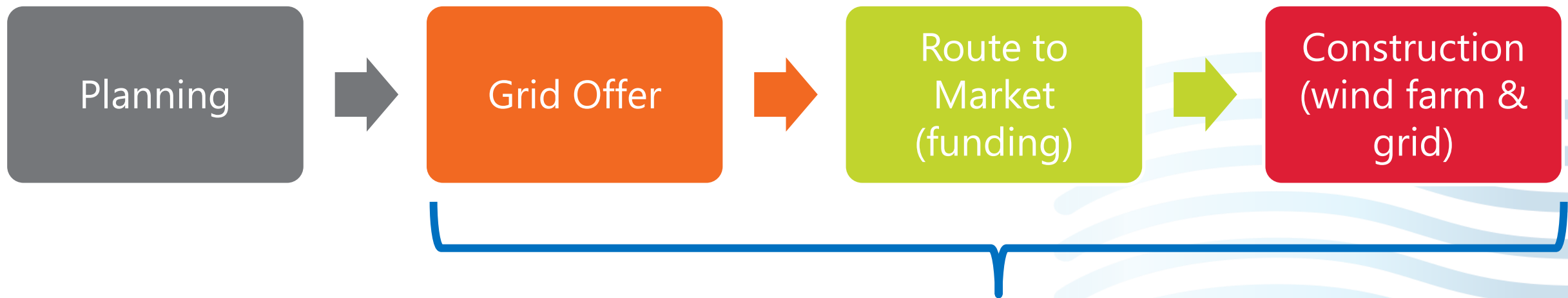
The life-cycle of a wind farm project is described in the following stages with each corresponding to a chapter in this report:

- Feasibility
- Planning and Permitting
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Commissioning
- Operation
- Decommissioning



Typical Steps in a Projects Life

1. Planning Comes First => Always Urgent!
2. A lot to do afterwards as well



Likely to be at least 4-6 Years More!
(Offshore even longer)

Need faster decisions for Appeals, JRs & SID e.g. 25 weeks

4.3.1 Introduction and Quantifying the Impact

The BaU assumptions for ABP decision timelines, based on an analysis of historic timelines, are as follows:¹⁶

- Local Authority Appeal = 66 weeks
- Judicial Review Referral = 89 weeks
- SID decisions = 32 weeks



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